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rior groove. Anteriorly it is much more obliquely transverse than figured by Cuvier: the posterior process of the periotic is only half as long as the anterior, and the latter is cylindrical acuminate not spatuliform at the extremity. From above, these processes are nearly parallel, while they are very widely divergent, and equal in the australis; the interior outline instead of being truncate, has a massive acumination. On the posterior view the anterior process is nearly concealed.

The humerus is short and furnished with a large bicipital process, marking one-third of its length.

The points in which this species differs from the australis, as yet imperfectly made known, are the more acuminate parietals, the presence of four more vertebrae, where the last neural spine stands on the thirty-seventh instead of the thirty-fourth; and one more pair of ribs; the considerably greater breadth of the scapula, and strongly peculiar periotic bones.

This species may readily occur on the European coasts, and is no doubt allied to, or the same as, the species pursued by the Biscay whalers, which Eschricht* says is related to the australis. This does not appear to have been described, though catalogued without reference by Gray and Flower, under the name of *biscayensis*. The former says† its head is two-fifths the length, by what authority does not appear, as he states that he has not seen specimens. The characters which separate the genus Eubalaena of this author, from Balaena, appear to be very slight.

Harlan, in Fauna Americana, includes a species *Balaena glacialis* Klein, or Nord-Caper of some old authors. There is no real description of this animal extant, and Scoresby and Cuvier regard it, with good reason, as imaginary.

The species above described may be called Balaena cisarctica; its skeleton will be more fully illustrated in a future publication.

On some Conirostral BIRDS from Costa Rica in the Collection of the Smithsonian Institution.

BY JOHN CASSIN.

1. SPOROPHILA CORVINA, (Sclater.)

Spermophila corvina, Sclat., Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1859, p. 379.

One specimen only, which is in adult plumage, and presents all the characters of this species given by Mr. Sclater, as above. San Jose, Mr. J. Carmiol.

2. PHONIPARA PUSILLA, (Swainson.)

Tiaris pusilla, Swains., Philos. Mag., 1827, p. 438.

San Jose, Mr. J. Carmiol.

3. PYRGISOMA KIENERI, Bonaparte.

Pyrgisoma Kieneri, Bonap., Consp. Av. i. p. 486, (1850.)

One specimen only, which is in adult plumage, and is the first that I have ever seen. This species is clearly distinct from *P. biarcuatum*, though strictly of the same genus, being smaller, and having a strong character in the wide transverse band on the breast. It is sufficiently described by the Prince Bonaparte, as above. Dr. Cabanis' note on this species and *P. biarcuatum* in Journ. Orn., 1860, p. 412, is to me difficult to understand, especially as he seems never to have seen the latter bird nor the description of it in Voy. Venus, Zoologie, vol. v. p. 216, (Paris, 1855.) The two species are quite distinct. Mr. J. Carmiol.

4. MELOZONE LEUCOTIS, Cabanis.

Melozone leucotis, Cab., Jour. Orn. 1860, p. 413.

Specimens in adult plumage. This species is not, in my opinion, of the same genus as the preceding and *P. biarcuatum*. Angostura, Costa Rica, March 2, 1864. Mr. Carmiol.

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*Comptes Rendus, 1860, p. 924. †Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1860, p. 248.

5. PITYLUS GROSSUS, (Linnæus.)
Loxia grossa, Linn., Syst. Nat. i. p. 307, (1766.)
One specimen in young plumage. Paqua, Mr. J. Carmiol.

6. EMBERNAGRA STRIATICEPS, Lafresnaye.
Embernagra striaticeps, Lafres., Rev. Zool., 1843, p. 154.
Clearly this species, and quite similar to specimens in the Academy Museum bearing the valuable labels of M. Jules Verreaux. Specimens of *Arremon conirostris*, Bonap., are also in the Academy Museum, from the same excellent naturalist, and labelled with his usual great care and accuracy. The distinctions between these two species are indicated correctly by Messrs. Sclater and Salvin in Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 352, but unfortunately with their usual great economy of words! Angostura, June 8, 1864. Mr. Carmiol.

7. ARREMON RUFIDORSALIS, nobis.
Allied to *A. aurantiirostris*, *spectabilis* and *erythrorhynchus*, and about the same size, but with the back chestnut. Bill red; edges of wings at shoulders yellowish-red.
Head above black, with a medial longitudinal band of dark ashy; cheeks black, long superciliary line white. Back chestnut; rump and upper tail coverts dark olive green; wings dark green, the outer coverts tinged with chestnut; shoulders narrowly edged with yellowish red; tail brownish black. A wide pectoral band, black, edged below with dull greenish; chin black; throat and middle of the abdomen white; flanks and under tail coverts dark olive green, (especially the under tail coverts;) under wing coverts green; bill bright yellowish red; feet greenish brown.
Total length about 6½ inches, wing 3, tail 2½ inches.
Hab.—Turrialba, Costa Rica. May 24, 1865, Mr. J. Carmiol.
Resembles most nearly *A. spectabilis*, Sclater, Proc. Zool Soc. London, 1854, pl. 67, but has a wide pectoral band and dark green under tail coverts, and differs from that and all other allied species in having the back chestnut. In the present specimen the bill is bright yellowish carmine, paler at the base of the under mandible.

8. BUARREMON BRUNNEINUCHUS, (Lafresnaye.)
Embernagra brunneinucha, Lafres., Rev. Zool., 1839, p. 97.
Dota, Costa Rica, July 24, 1864. Mr. J. Carmiol.

9. BUARREMON CRASSIROSTRIS, nobis.
Bill strong and larger than usual in this genus; wing short, rounded; tail rather long; feet strong. Head above dark chestnut, which color extends somewhat on the back of the neck; throat and sides of the head fully encircling the eyes dark greenish brown, (nearly black,) some feathers of the throat and others forming an obscure line from the corner of the under mandible white at their bases. Entire upper parts of body dark olive green, lighter on the rump, a few of the longer upper tail-coverts tinged with brown; wing dark brown, all the quills and coverts widely edged with green, uniform with the back. Middle of breast and abdomen bright greenish yellow, sides, tibiæ and under tail-coverts dark green, very nearly uniform with upper parts of body; tail dark brown, nearly black. Bill light colored, (in specimen, the upper mandible is light yellowish horn color, under mandible pale yellowish;) feet reddish-brown.
Total length about 6 inches; wing 3, tail 2¾ inches.
Hab.—Barranca, Costa Rica. April 14, 1864, ♂, Mr. J. Carmiol.
This bird forms a new subdivision of the genus *Buarremon*, easily characterized by its strong and more Pyranga-like bill. It is most nearly related to the species of the group *Pipilopsis*, but does not intimately resemble any of those nor other species known to me.

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10. BUARREMON CHRYSOPOGON, (Bonaparte.)
Chrysopoga typica, Bonap. Consp. Av. i. p. 480, (1850.)
Atalepies chrysopogon, Bonap.
Buarremon gutturalis, Lafres., Rev. Zool., 1842, p. 97?
This bird seems to be regarded by authors as entitled to the name here adopted, but specimens in the Academy Museum bear Paris labels: "*Arremon gutturalis*, Lafres." Dota, Costa Rica, July 24, 1864. Mr. J. Carmiol.

11. CHLOROSPINGUS ALBITEMPORALIS, (Lafresnaye.)
Tachyphonus albitemporalis, Lafres., Rev. Zool., 1848, p. 12.
San Jose, Costa Rica. Dr. A. von Frantzius.

12. PHŒNICOTHRAUPIS RUBICOIDES, (Lafresnaye.)
Saltator rubicoides, Lafres.; Rev. Zool., 1844, p. 41.
Grecia, Costa Rica, Dec. 12, 1864. Mr. Carmiol.

13. TACHYPHONUS DELATTREI, (Lafresnaye.)
Tachyphonus DeLattrii, Lafr., Rev. Zool., 1847, p. 42.
One specimen only of this species in very fine adult plumage, but not different in any respect from others in the Academy Museum from New Grenada. This bird is scarcely a *Tachyphonus*, nor congeneric, properly, in my opinion, with any other bird with which I am acquainted. Paqua, Costa Rica, March 23, 1865. Mr. J. Carmiol.

14. TACHYPHONUS LUCTUOSUS, D'Orbigny et Lafresnaye.
Tachyphonus luctuosus, D'Orb. et Lafres., Mag. Zool., 1837, p. 29.
D'Orb. Voy. Am. Ois., pl. 20.
Numerous specimens, in nearly all of which the males have a partially concealed but well defined coronal spot of pale yellow, a character not previously known in this species. Those evidently in quite mature plumage are larger than D'Orbigny's specimens in the Academy Museum, but not larger than his figure above cited. The coronal spot is not present in D'Orbigny's specimens, nor in numerous others which I have examined, and I suspect it appears only at maturity, or in full nuptial plumage. No other peculiar character is apparent to me in the present specimens. Angostura, March 10 and June 7, 1864, and March 16, 1865. Mr. J. Carmiol.

15. TANAGRA DIACONUS, Lesson.
Tanagra Diaconus, Less., Rev. Zool., 1842, p. 175.
San Jose, Costa Rica, April 5, 1864. Mr. J. Carmiol.

16. TANAGRA MELANOPTERA, Hartlaub.
Tanagra melanoptera, Hartl., Rev. Zool.
Turrialba, Costa Rica, March 9, 1864. Mr. J. Carmiol.

17. PYRANGA BIDENTATA, Swainson.
Pyranga bidentata, Swains., Phil. Mag., 1827, p. 428.
"Iris Yellow." Birris, Costa Rica, May 17, 1865. Dr. A. von Frantzius.

18. LANIO LEUCOTHORAX, Salvin.
Lanio leucothorax, Salv., Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1864, p. 581.
Numerous specimens, all of which present with much uniformity the peculiar characters of this curious species as given by its discoverer, that excellent naturalist and most judicious and liberal patron of the zoological sciences, Osbert Salvin, Esq., of London.
Angostura and Payariqui, Costa Rica, March, 1865. Mr. J. Carmiol.

19. EUPHONIA FULVICRISSA, Sclater.
Euphonia fulvicrissa Sclat., Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1856, p. 276.
Specimens apparently quite identical with others from New Grenada in Capt. Michler's collection in the Smithsonian Museum.
Angostura and Paqua, Costa Rica, March, 1865. Mr. J. Carmiol.

20. EUPHONIA HIRUNDINACEA, Bonaparte.

Euphonia hirundinacea, Bonap., Proc. Zool. Soc. London, 1837, p. 117.

Turrialba, Costa Rica, March 10, 1864. Mr. J. Carmiol.

21. EUPHONIA GRACILIS, (Cabanis)?

Phonasca gracilis, Cab., Jour. Orn., 1860, p. 333?

Young birds, which seem to be this species. Mr. J. Carmiol.

22. EUPHONIA ANNEÆ, nobis.

About the size of and resembling *E. ruficeps*, D'Orb. et Lafres., but with the under parts of body clear yellow, and the under tail coverts white. Bill moderate, rather wide at base; wing short, with the third quill longest; tail short. Head above to occiput dark yellowish chestnut, other parts of head, including throat, black; body above, wings and tail fine dark violet-purple, (not steel blue, as in *E. ruficeps;*) under parts of body clear yellow; under tail-coverts white. Quills black; inner webs of secondaries and tertiaries with large white spaces; tail feathers black, edged with violet purple, the outer feathers with large white spots in their terminal halves. Bill and feet dark bluish, (in skin.)

Total length about 4½ inches; wing 2½, tail 1¾ inches.

Hab.—Santa Rosa, Costa Rica, March 3, 1865. Mr. J. Carmiol. Specimen in Museum Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

Of this interesting species one specimen only is in the collection of Mr. Carmiol, and is fortunately in adult plumage. It is allied to the South American *E. ruficeps*, *xanthogastra* and others, belonging to the subgroup designated *Acroleptes* by Dr. Cabanis. (Jour. Orn., 1861, p. 90.) This bird has the upper parts fine lustrous violet-purple, quite different from the steel blue and violet of *E. ruficeps*, and it differs also in having the under parts clear yellow without orange or darker shade, as in that species. The under tail coverts are white in this species, but yellow in all its allies. Tail slightly emarginate.

This handsome little bird is dedicated to the lady of my friend Daniel Giraud Elliot, Esq., of New York, whose excellent judgment and exquisite taste have most efficiently aided her husband in the production of the most splendid ornithological works ever produced in this country.

New POLYZONIIDÆ, Gervais.

BY HORATIO C. WOOD, JR., M. D.

GLOMERIS BICOLOR.

G. parvus; dorso olivaceo-nigro, linea mediana brunnea (interdum obsoleta) ornata; lateribus dilute brunneis; oculi utrinque 6.

The eyes are arranged in two straight linear series, of six each, on the outer edge of the head. The antennæ are somewhat elongate, filiform, and composed of seven joints. Their last article is very small and inconspicuous, but the penultimate is very large and long.

The first scutum is semilunar and of a brownish tint. The second is not very large, and has the anterior half of its surface chased with numerous parallel transverse lines. Each scutum has a transverse, somewhat semilunar, dark olive blotch, which, from the second to the last, covers the whole of its dorsal surface. The second scutum has a blotch of about the same size as the others, and another very small one in front of this. The last scutum is brownish with a rather indistinct olive blotch on each side.

This species is very interesting from the fact of its being the first Glomeris found in Asia. As it has only 12 eyes, some naturalists would consider it as representing a new genus, and if it is hereafter found that there are other Asiatic species with this peculiarity, I myself would regard it generic. Almost, if not quite, all the European and African species have 10 eyes; but a genus has been described with the name Gervaisia, from the Carpathian mountains, which has but five pairs of eyes. Taking this fact into consideration, I have